The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 442.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1796. [Vol. IV.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the Charter for Incorporating the Town of Alexandria, the annual election will be held on the 9th inſtant, at the council chamber, for twelve repreſentatives for the current year.

I hope the citizens of Alexandria will conſider the right of ſuffrage as a principle too important to relinquiſh by neglect or inattention.

The council will meet on Friday the 5th inſt. to receive and ſettle the claims and accounts for 1795.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. C.

Feb. 1, 1796.

Notice.

AS I ſhall embark ſhortly for England, and conſequently be from home ſeveral months, I am particularly anxious to have all my tranſactions aſcertained:

All perſons having claims on me will in courſe apply—and I truſt all thoſe indebted to me will do the ſame.

From this period, until my return, my buſineſs will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE CLEMENTSON, who I have fully authoriſed to act for me in every reſpect.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1796.

Church Muſic.

THE ſubſcriber informs the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he intends to open a School for teaching Church Muſic in four parts, at the council chamber, three days in the week, viz. Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, from half paſt two till five o'clock in the afternoon. The price of Tuition will be Three Dollars quarterly: half paid at entrance, the remainder at the end of the quarter.

His ſchool will be open in the evening for the accommodation of thoſe who cannot attend in the day, from 6 to 8 o'clock. He will likewiſe wait upon Ladies or gentlemen at their own houſes.

A line directed to him at Mr. Abert's will be immediately attended to.

JOHN CALLENDER.

Feb. 1, 1796.

The Partnerſhip

OF Lund Waſhington and Samuel Bayly, under the firm of Lund Waſhington and Co. being diſſolved by mutual conſent on the firſt day of Auguſt laſt: all perſons who have any claims againſt the ſaid company are deſired to bring them in, and all thoſe indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL BAYLY.

Colcheſter, Dec. 15, 1795.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 21ſt January next, a ſubſcription will be opened at the Court-houſe in this town, under the direction of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty ſhares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are ſubſcribed—each ſhare is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the ſubſcription.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

In purſuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money,

Two thirds of Seventy acres of

Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Oſborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT, } *Com'rs.*

Mr. Randolph's Vindication

may now be had of

Jan 29. J. V. THOMAS, Bookſeller.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring in any goal, ſo that the owner may get him again, a runaway ſlave the property of JOHN TAYLOE, Eſq. by the name of GOWEN, he is a bright mulatto, and has been bred a miller, he is about 28 or 30 years of age, of midling ſtature, and active and well made, and is a ſenſible artful fellow and may get a forged paſs as a freeman, he had on when he went away a grey mixed cloth coat, and brown cloth overalls, country ſhoes and ſtockings, a leather apron and a white hat, his clothes and hat are much duſted with flour from the mill, he may have taken other clothes with him, which I am not acquainted with and cannot deſcribe, and may alſo change thoſe he generally wore in the mill, he abſconded from the ſaid Taylor's mill at Neabſco Furnace near Dumfries, on Tueſday evening laſt. The above reward will be paid, and reaſonable charges allowed if brought to the ſubſcriber living at Neabſco Furnace.

WM. BEALE, jun.

Prince William County, Jan. 21, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE EAGLE TAVERN in the town of Leeſburg lately occupied by ELIZABETH ROPER, dec'd. will be continued by her children, who take this method of ſoliciting the patronage of a generous public, ſo long a their exertions to pleaſe may merit.

JOHN NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,

Has yet on Hand

A handſome Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will ſell low for Caſh only

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and bege leave to aſſure them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their cuſtom.

N. B. All Thoſe who are in any ways intebted to him are earnſtly requeſted to come forward and ſettle their reſpective balances before the firſt day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber the 11th inſtan *a negro wench* nameſt JENNY, commonly called FANNY, aged 17 years and about 5 feet 2 inches high, very black, ſpeaks full and thick. She was formerly the property of Mr. John Watts, of this place, and ſince of Mr. W. Burd from whom the ſubſcriber purchaſed her. She had on when ſhe ran away a ſhort calico jacket, chocolate ground with white ſpots, white linen petticoat, dark mixed ribbed worſted hoſe, red and yellow cotton handkerchief, with green border. The above reward will be paid to whoever ſecures her ſo that I may get her again, if out of the county, or Five Dollars if taken within the County, and all reaſonable charges. Whoever harbours ſaid Negro may expect to be proſecuted.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Jan. 1. '96.

I have now on hand, which I will

ſell low for caſh, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 1 window glaſs, white ſoap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linſeed oil, by the barrel, one thouſand gallons of Stone Ware aſſorted, with an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

At a Court continued and held for Loudon County, November the 12th, 1795.

Leven Powell, Complinant,
AGAINST
Achiles Helm, commonly known by the name of Zachariah Helm, eldeſt ſon and heir at law, of Leonard Helm, deceaſed. Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity, according to law and the rules of th Court, and it appearing, by an affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; it is ordered that unleſs he enter his appearance and give ſecurity, according to law and the rules of this Court, a decree ſhall be entered againſt him at March Court next agreeable to the prayer of the ſaid complainant's bill; ant it is further ordered and decreed that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, and publiſhed at the door of the Court-houſe of the ſaid County or twomonths ſucceſſively.

C. BINNS, Clerk.

[Agreeable to the promiſe in our laſt, we now preſent our readers with the Remonſtrance to the King, from the (London) "Correſponding Society" and the people who attended their meeting, on the 26th of October, together with ſundry reſolutions which were agreed to at the ſame time.]

REMONSTRANCE TO THE KING.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and earneſt remonſtrance of Two Hundred Thouſand, and upwards, faithful, though greatly aggrieved ſubjects, aſſociated and aſſembled with the London Correſponding Society, in a conſtitutional manner, in behalf of themſelves and others.

"SIRE!

"When the treacherous duplicity and intolerable tyranny of the houſe of *Stuart* had rouſed the long enduring patience of the Britiſh people, the expulſion of one reſtored into their hands the primitive right of cauſing another, as their chief of many magiſtrates.

"At that period the privilege which we are now compelled by a ſorrowful neceſſity to exerciſe, of addreſſing and remonſtrating with the chief magiſtrate—ſtating our grievances, and demanding redreſs, was *(ſo far fortunately)* recognized and ſolemnly eſtabliſhed.

"When, in conſequence of the failure of heirs to the national choice, and to the ſucceeding Sovereign, her majeſty Queen Anne, the exerciſe of the ſame fundamental right again reverted to the people, and became in their opinion neceſſary to ſecure the liberties and happineſs of the nation, the head of that houſe from which you are deſcended was called by the public will to the kingly office.

"The preſervation of thoſe rights eſtabliſhed at the revolution were then reconfirmed, and became part of the obligations which *George the Firſt* contracted to fulfil with the people of theſe realms; and your predeceſſor and your Majeſty, upon ſucceeding to the throne, became alike bound by the ſovereign law of the land to maintain them; and it is in virtue of this ſolemn compact, and thereof only, that the good people of theſe nations are, or can be bound in allegiance or reſpect for their Magiſtrate, or your princely houſe.

"We ſhall not particularize the ſmallneſs of the majority which eſtabliſhed the Hanoverian ſucceſſion; but we ſhould be wanting of that reſpect which we owe to the virtues of our country, were we not to remind you, Sire, how *faithfully and ſteadily* the nation has, to this hour, ſupported the deciſion of their repreſentatives on that occaſion; notwithſtanding the well-grounded apprehenſions of invaſion and civil war; in deſpight of the intrigues of foreign courts, and the jealouſies of potent princes; againſt the avowed ſupporters of hereditary deſcent; and even againſt the opinions and efforts of others, *true friends of civil liberty*, within the boſom of the land, who drew from the ſober leſſons of hiſtorical experience, reaſons the moſt cogent againſt foreign connections.

"Your majeſty, in your well known compaſſion for the unfortunate deſcendants of the expatriated king has ſatisfied your faithful ſubjects, how intimately acquainted you are with the ſecret political hiſtory of thoſe times; and it will not therefore be neceſſary for us to inſiſt at large on the favours conferred by this country in tranſplanting your princely houſe from the poverty and obſcurity of Hanover, to the dignity and opulence of the then moſt reſpectable ſovereignty of Europe.

"Your Majeſty muſt know all this; neither can you be ignorant, that the people of this country—often *too* ſanguine—*too* credulous—entertained the well grounded hopes *that an eternal gratitude would bind your houſe to ſupport the freedom and happineſs of that nation, which had, under ſuch great difficulties and dangers, conferred ſuch ſignal favors.*

"How far that honeſt and juſt hope has been realized, we leave to your Majeſty's moſt gracious and ſerious conſideration.

"Our preſent object is to renew a complaint which we delivered by way of addreſs to your Majeſty, into the hands of his Grace the Duke of Portland, your Secretary of State, on the 15th of July laſt, wherein we briefly beſaught your notice and relief, in behalf of ourſelves and the great body of your Majeſty's induſtrious but unhappy ſubjects, enduring all the calamities of famine and a ſtagnant trade; witneſſing the encreaſe of bankruptcy, unequalled in extent or effect, but by the profligate waſte of public money; feeling for the deſtruction of our induſtrous youth, and the diſgrace of our arms abroad, and for the orphans, aged and widows, lingering out a deſperate and deplorable exiſtence at home.

"We unfeignedly expreſſed to your majeſty therein, our ſentiments of your Miniſters, becauſe, as we poſſeſs the beſt means of obtaining the ſincere opinions of the whole country, ſo we know that the great body of the people think with us, that under the abuſed ſanction of your prerogative, they have WANTONLY plunged this Nation into all its calamities, and continue to uphold themſelves in power, by a baſeful ſyſtem of corruption, for the purpoſes of their ſelect avarice and ambition: We de-

cited no serious apprehensions for the tranquility of the nation, and the safety of your throne, were not these ministers speedily dismissed; and that a Reform in the Representation alone could restore this country to that native vigour and happiness of which it is capable, but now destitute.

"*But we have represented and prayed in vain!*—and we have to lament, that in addition to the national grievances, we have to complain, that our address has not been attended to by your Majesty's servants, as we know it should have been, in a manner suitable to the former dignity of the national character and your own high station, nor with a decency becoming the situation of public servants toward their fellow subjects, constitutionally exercising the right of petition on an occasion of particular and serious moment.

"Under all the obligations of law and justice, are we then, Sir, *to suffer and not to complain?* What have we not to fear, if there stands an unsurmountable barrier between the oppressed and the Magistrate?—Alas! We hoped to find in the third sovereign of the house of *Brunswick line*, in these critical times, an example of royal virtue; a proof of princely gratitude; a powerful, though solitary argument, for the superiority of our form of government.

"Is it in vain, that we wished your majesty, no less interested than ourselves in the issue of our prayer, to consider *your own numerous family, and the vast debts and taxes* with which this nation is encumbered—to call to mind the duty which you owe to all and every of the Royal offspring and their progeny, as well as to the PEOPLE, from whose INDUSTRY alone, the funds necessary for their princely support can be drawn; and to examine, by the test of history, whether ends so essential and indispensible are most likely to be accomplished, by pursuing the reprobate measures of ODIOUS MINISTERS, or by giving the people that Liberty, Peace, and REFORM, which they seek, and which would assure their love, attachment and generosity!

"Listen, then, Sire, to the voice of a waried and afflicted people, whose grievances are so various that they distract—so enormous that they terrify. Think of the abyss between supplication and dispair!—The means of national salvation are in your own hands—it is our right to advise as well as supplicate; and we declare it to be our opinion, that a reform in the Representation of the people, the removal of your present ministers, and a speedy PEACE, are the only means by which the country can be served, or the attachment of the people firmly secured.

Signed by order of the Meeting,
J. BINNS, *Chairman.*
J. ASHLEY, *Secretary.*

Copenhagen House, London,
October 26, 1795.

This being received with an equal unanimous approbation, the resolutions were then read, and put one by one without any objection being made to any of them.

Resolved—1st. That the present awful and alarming state of the British empire, demands the serious attention of our fellow countrymen.

2d. That its unexampled distresses call for immediate and effectual redress.

3d. That we are fully persuaded the present exorbitant price of the necessaries of life, (notwithstanding the late abundant harvest) is occasioned partly by the present ruinous war; but chiefly by that pernicious system of monopoly, which derives protection from the mutilated and corrupt state of the Parlimentary Representation.

4th. That the enormous load of taxes, under which this *almost* ruined country groans, together with its unexampled national debt, (which has been and will be greatly increased by the present war) threatens the British nation with *total* ruin.

5th. That the inflexible obstinacy of ministers, in continuing the present cruel, unjust and disgraceful war—a war which has stained the earth and seas with so much human blood—calls aloud for the execration of every friend of humanity.

6th. That the present government of France, is as capable of maintaining the *accustomed relation of peace and amity* with the King of Great-Britain, as with the electorate of Hanover.

7th. That we remain fully convinced that the permanent peace, welfare, and happiness of this country, can be established only by restoring to our fellow-countrymen their natural and undoubted right, "*Universal Suffrage and annual parliaments.*"

8th. That we are determined, at the next general election, to support such candidates only, as will pledge themselves to promote a radical reform in the commons house of parliament.

9th. The evasive conduct of his majesty's ministers respecting our late address, convinces us that our fellow-countrymen have little to hope from the executive part of our government.

10th. That the only *hope of the people is in themselves.*

11th That we believe the period is not far distant, when Britons must no longer depend upon any party of men for the recovery of their liberties.

12th. That the publicity of your conduct evinces the purity of our intentions, and is a testimony of our love of peace, and of the sacrifices we would make to spare the blood of our countrymen.

13th. That the events of every day are clearly proving, that we have gained the good opinion of our fellow-countrymen, notwithstanding the opposition of our persecutors and calumniators.

14th. That in order the more effectually to obtain the co-operation and assistance of the whole country, deputies shall be sent from the society to the principal towns in the Kingdom, for the purpose of explaining to our fellow-countrymen the necessity of associating, as the only means of procuring a Parlimentary reform.

15th. That strong in the purity of our intentions and the goodness of our cause—regardless of the calumny and threats of our enemies—we again solemly pledge ourselves to the British nation, never to desert the sacred cause in which we are engaged, until we have obtained the grand object of our pursuit.

☞ *From LONDON PAPERS.*

SALES OF LANDS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, NOV. 9.

The Committee of Merchants trading to North America, think it a duty incumbent on them to lay before the public the following extract of a letter they have received respecting the state of lands in that country.

"Number of Speculators have lately taken their passage to Great Britain and other parts of Europe, for the purpose of offering lands for sale on this continent. It will be necessary to represent to the committee that great deception is to be apprehended in these offers, as in many instances the lands thus proferred for sale have no real existence; the plots of them shewn by the speculators being nothing more than fabrications to deceive the purchaser; that in many others, the lands being unsettled, have been sold fourteen or fifteen times over; and that in several cases where the settlers pretended to dispose of their own rights to certain tracts of land, they have no right or title."

Extract from the Minutes of the committee.

JOHN FREDERICK GARLAND.

LORD MAYOR's GALA.

Yesterday about one o'clock, Mr. Curtis, the new Lord Mayor, was sworn into office at the Exchequer, Westminster Hall, before the Lord Chief Baron who made a very complimentary speech to him on the occasion.

The day being uncommonly fine, the procession was brilliant both by water and land. The tide serving early, the Lord Mayor and his company returned to Blackfriars Bridge before three o'clock, and the shew begen. Never was any procession conducted with greater regularity, order and decorum.

Every necessary measure had been taken to secure the public peace. In the morning, the artillery company paraded the streets, and the gentlemen of the volunteer corps met the Prince of Orange, Mr. Pitt, and the other great officers of state, at Temple Bar, and conducted them to Guildhall, where they arrived about ten minutes before the return of the procession, which was before four o'clock. The present and the late Lord Mayors were received with general acclamations; and their horses were taken from their carriages in St. Paul's Church yard, and drawn by the populace to Guildhall.

Soon after five o'clock the dinner was served up. The company was numerous, though, as is always the case on similar occasions, very mixed. The Nobility and gentry present were—His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, Earls Mansfield and Spencer, the Duke of Portland, Mr. Dundas, the speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Hugh Seymour, the Lord Chief Baron and several other Judges, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the two Under Secretaries of state for the foreign department, most of the Foreign Ministers, Mr. Rose, Mr. Long, Mr. Devaynes, and several of the most respectable merchants in the city. The entertainment was throughout conducted with unusual propriety and regularity.

After dinner, the Lord Mayor and principal officers of state retired to an adjoining room, where the glass went merrily round. After toasting the King and Constitution, and the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor gave "The illustrous House of Orange," which was very greatfully acknwledged by his Serene Highness, who gave "The city of London." The Lord Mayor afterwards gave—"Honor to Great Britain, and peace with all the world," which was drank with three.

About nine, the ball was opened, but the room was so uncommonly crowded, that it was with difficulty the ladies could walk a minuet. The Swedish Envoy, Baron Englestrom, opened the ball with Mrs. Mateland, niece to the Lady Mayoress.—The second minuet was danced by the same Nobleman and the pretty Miss Skinner, and Miss Stuart, of the city, challenged the Baronet to a third. We have seldom seen three minuets danced with greater ease and elegance. Sir Watkins Lewes danced next; and so we shall say no more of the minuets. Only five were danced. Mr. Pitt and the other officers of state then retired, amid the acclamations of the company.

The evening concluded with country dances, and every one went home much pleased with the hospitality of the new Mayorality.

The rights of Citizens were never done more honor to than yesterday at Guildhall:—Englishmen eat with as much courage as they fight; aye, and English women too—and there was plenty for all palates:—*Beaux* fed 'till they were all *jelly; Misses* all *Pullet; Madams* all *Cake*, and *Common-Councilmen* all *Goose.*

Among the negative pleasantries, we observed the following:

Tumult without riot,
Comfort without quiet,
Music without measure,
Dancing without pleasure,
Beaux without taste,
AND
Women without waist.

There were chickens without feathers too, and females with them—but on such a day, while good humour, true order, and heartfelt loyalty, were united, the company could not be without the best ingredients of happiness.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Alexandria, February 1, 1796.

A. John Abert, William Anderson, Robert Anderson, Walter Addison.

B. Joseph Broders, Mr. Berry, Samuel Bayne, Gerard Briscoe, William Bottman, Patrick Byrne, Thomas Boner, Buchland and Muir, Sarah Bickerton, John Blair, George Beard, William Beale, Stephen Bouchan, Matthew Baldridge, Catharine Brown, James Buchanan.

C. William Cole, Wm. Cunningham, James Carnan, Eliza Coburn, William Chapman, Samuel Cather, Thomas Copper, Richard Chichester, Joseph Cartwright, Charles Carthch, Carr Chapman, Thomas Crandell, J. A. Casey, James Card, Zachariah Corbett.

D. John Dunnington, John R. Dalling, Condel Dauses, Jane Davis, James Douglass, Kizzey Duffey, T. S. Dade.

E. Robert Evens, Samuel Evens, Samuel Evens.

F. Amos Fisher, Linda Fry, Bryan Fairfax, Andrew Ford, Adam Forney, John Felt, Abram Faw, Mr. Fulmer, James Farrall, Wm. Fitzgerald, John Frost, John Foushee, Mons. Freignet, J. Faw, John Fowler, Francis Fouchee, Nathaniel Fitzhugh.

G. John Greenwood, Mr. George, George Gordon, John and J. Gunn, Paesley Gunnell.

H. Sally Huggins, John Haynie, John Horner, Alexander Henderson, Aaron Howes, John Hartell, Wm. Hoye, George Hill, Elizabeth Hill, P. Headly, Harrison Long.

J. Benjamin Jacobs, Alexander Jefferson, Mary Johnston, Augustus C. Jordan, John Jameson.

K. John Kent, Cordelia Kinnane, George Koonter, Mr. Kedey, James Kerr.

L. Ludwell Lee, Thomas L. Lee, Isaac Lamborn, John Longdon, Wm. A. Lee, Theoderick Lee.

M. Alexander M'Cawly, John Murphy, Francis M'Elwaine, Jesse Moore, Henry M'Cue, George Milburn, Richard Matthews, Andrew Means, Wm. Miller, H. M'Gahan, James M'Henry, P. Miller, Wm. M'Cullick, Wm. M'Knight, Catharine Mann, Lewis Marsteller, Susannah Mason, Randle Magee.

N. Mr. Needams, Mr. Nesbet.

O. Cornelius O'Laughlen.

P. Mallet Prescot, Piercey and Graham, Polkinhorn and Andrews, John Petrie, William Prentice, Pomeroy and Walker, Francis Peyton.

R. John Rydman, Thomas Readman, Thomas Rendzick, Joseph Rice, Mr. Reid, John Rhodes, Amelia Robinson, George Rutter.

S. Augustine Smith, John M. Scott, Robert Stones, Jacob Shook, Samuel Shaw, John Saul, William Smith, Mr. Summers, James Stropshire, John Sevier.

T. Robert Taylor, N. Twining, James Taylor.

W. James Withrow, N. Washington. James Walker, Thomas Wilson, Abel Willis, Daniel Williams, Mrs. S. Weightman, Ephraim Weylie, Thomas Winn, Daniel Wheaton.

JAMES M. M'REA, P. M.

To be Rented,

THE Store and Warehouse at present occupied by us: possession will be given immediately.

FORD, PATTON & CO.

A few thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt

for sale—apply as above.

Feb. 3. 3wep.

All persons indebted to the estate

of Michael Lutz, deceased, are desired to make payment on or before the 1st of March next, as a further indulgence will not be given; and those who may have claims against the estate of the said Michael Lutz, are requested to present them for settlement.

CATHARINE LUTZ, Adm'rx.

Alexandria, Feb. 3, 1796.

N. B. The Tanning Business will be carried on as usual, and the customers of the deceased supplied with every article in that line as heretofore. C. L.

Notice to the Cavalry

THOSE of my troop who retain any of the arms and accoutrements drawn upon the late western expedition, are requested to deliver them up to me. The Secretary of war having issued orders for collecting them.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria January 18. 1796.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who understands plain house work, and who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria. January 6, 1796.

H. Wilbar

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that Spring Garden is again open.

January 23.

I WILL sell on reasonable terms for ready money, a parcel of full blooded horses, and fifteen likely negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children.

THACKER WASHINGTON.

King George County, January 15, 1795.

Alexandria, February 4.

BY

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act supplementary to the act entitled "*An Act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States,*" passed on the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five—"*The President of the United States is authorised, whenever he shall think it for the benefit of the United States, to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States; provided such reduction shall not in the whole, exceed two pennyweights to each cent, and in like proportion in a half cent, of which he shall give notice by proclamation:*"

And whereas on account of the increased price of copper and expence of coinage, I have thought it would be for the benefit of the United States to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States, one pennyweight and fixteen grains in each cent, and in like proportion in each half cent, and the same has, since the 27th day of December last, been reduced accordingly; I hereby give notice thereof; and that all cents and half cents, coined and to be coined at the mint of the United States from and after the said 27th day of December, are to weigh, the cents, each seven pennyweights, and the half cents, each three pennyweights and twelve grains.

In Testimony, whereof, I, the said George Washington, President of the United States, have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States the twentieth.

(L. S.)

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Appointments by Authority.

William Cushing, of Massachusetts, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Samuel Chase, of Maryland, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.

James M'Henry, of Maryland, secretary for the department of war.

Col. Humphreys arrived at Lisbon from France Nov. 20. It was said at Lisbon that he was to proceed to Algiers to bring off the Americans who have been prisoners.

It is probable that the French have used their influence to aid the United States in the negotiation with Spain and Algiers. It is a main point in their policy to cramp the British trade, and their possessions in the West-Indies, will be readily supplied with flour and lumber from the Mississippi. [N. Y. P.]

Much noise has been made about the iniquity of America, in neglecting the payment of debts due to Britain before the last war. In Virginia, the question has of late assumed a new appearance. It was formerly usual for the planters in that country, to consign their cargoes of tobacco to a correspondent in Britain, who was vested with a discretionary power of selling them as high as possible. It was often observed, that when two planters had each of them, at the same time, sent cargoes of tobacco of equally good quality to England, the one received perhaps twenty pounds the hogshead, and his neighbor not more than four pounds. There was no regularity or equality in the prices, and this gave rise to complaints and suspicions.

Sometime ago, a gentleman in Virginia brought a counter action against his British creditor, in one of the courts of that state. His plea was that the creditor and consignee had actually sold his tobacco in Europe at a much higher price than *he had stated in balancing their accounts.* The facts alledged were clearly proved, and the jury gave a verdict for damages to the Virginian to the amount of *Thirty Thousand Dollars.* We had these particulars from a gentleman of that state, whose name is well known in the political world, and whose veracity is above suspicion. This discovery and decision are making, as might well be expected, a very considerable noise in the southern states; and many other trials, on the same ground, are likely to ensue. [*Phil. Gaz.*]

[*Remarks on the above from the Gazette of the United States.*]

We are assured, upon unquestionable authority, in the Philadelphia Gazette of the 23d inst. that the *British debtors* have all become *British creditors.* What a singular instance of the fickleness of fortune! The defendants are by magic metamorphosed into plaintiffs—*The question assumes a new appearance*—and he who was probably sued for ten thousand dollars, recovers, by the credit of a *disinterested* jury, thirty thousand dollars.

This wonderful discovery of hidden funds, if wisely improved, will yield more wealth than the famous Irish mine—It will put money into the pockets of those who never had any of their own before—It will supercede the necessity of premature promulgations of treaties and of securing copy rights of vindications to raise Cash—It will silence the tongue of slander—and, for a time, render gentlemen cockers, gentlemen horse racers, gentlemen card-players, and all the other knights of the post firm supporters of the government. Z.

[The late London accounts which we have published, were copied from "THE TIMES"—The remarks which follow, on that paper, are translated from "*The Courier de la France,*" printed in Philadelphia.]

The late news, as has been remarked already, is taken from an English paper called *The Times.* It may be useful to our readers to know who the author of that paper is, and by what influence it is directed, as extracts from *The Times* are frequently met with in the American prints.

The chief editor of *The Times* is a Frenchman called Abbe Taboureau: he believed himself to be a noble of extraction and aspired under the old government after a mitre—disappointed he turned libeller. A good education fits every station. The courage with which the Abbe Taboureau displayed his new career attracted the attention of Lord Hawksberry [formerly Mr. Jenkenson] who in his quality of *secret influence,* wished to give to a newspaper a direction, which, as circumstances might require, should not be entirely ministerial, but constantly support what they called in Piccadilly *the cause of honor.* Consequently whenever we see intelligence *taken from the Times,* we ought to read—

Manner in which Lord Hawksbury pleases to tell his story.

From the Asiatic Mirror.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.

A coach, or waggon, as it is more properly called, is as necessary at Batavia as a palanquin at Calcutta. Every plebeian carriage is obliged to stop, while that of an Idillier (counsellor) is passing by; the inferior, according to his degree, stands up with his body bent, gets out of the coach, or even kneels to the ground; the great man sitting all the while, perhaps smoaking his pipe, in an attitude as stiff and immoveable as an Hindoo image. It is curious to observe the different degrees of homage observed upon these occasions, from the hopes or fears of the passengers. Having one day given a seat in my *Carosso de Louange* to a young servant of the company, we met, in the course of our ride, with an Idillier. Our coach stopped and my companion made a rapid dart at the door in order to get out. Believing that he had been suddenly seized with a fit of insanity, I laid hold of the skirts of his coat to prevent any mischievous consequences; we pulled with equal obstinacy until the coat gave way; he however effected his purpose, and paid skirtless homage to his superior, who condescended to smile at the novelty of the scene. Upon re-entering the vehicle he expostulated and explained. He convinced me that I had, although innocently exposed him to some danger: but I was not displeased in having given him so good an opportunity of displaying his zeal even at the expence of a coat.

BOSTON, JAN. 18.

Particulars of the loss of the Ship INDUSTRY and CREW.

This unfortunate vessel sailed from Portsmouth, (Eng.) the 4th November, 1795, in ballast, for Boston—was wrecked on Cape Ann the 11th January, 1796—and navigated by the following crew:

Miles Barns, master.
Edward Gisby, 1st mate.
Thomas S. Perrot, 2d mate.

Seamen.

Levy Gardiner, *Nathaniel Tucker*,
Jeremiah Sawyer, *Uriah Champlin*,
James Harwell, *Charles Harwell*.
James Pitman, cabin boy.
Battis Larcon, cook.

In the storm on Monday night last, the aforesaid ship, the property of Mr. Thomas Lewis, of this town, was wrecked upon Salt Island, on the N. E. part of Cape-Ann, and every life lost. The bodies of the Captain, Mate, and three of the hands, have since been found, and were on Thursday last interred, with that sympathy and affection which is the true characteristic of the humane and benevolent; they were carried to the meeting-house of the first parish in Gloucester, where a suitable anthem was performed, when the Rev. Eli Forbes delivered a pertinent and affecting address, and closed with a solemn and pathetic prayer to that almighty disposer of events, whose fiat is inevitable and right:—their remains were then conveyed to their gloomy recess, in the following order:

THE CAPTAIN and MATE,
Supported by twelve respectable Masters of vessels and the remaining corpses of the
UNFORTUNATE CREW,
By their sympathising brethren in the profession.

The vessels in the harbour with their flags half mast high, together with a threatening appearance of a similar storm to that which doomed to eternity the unfortunate victims, hightened the distress of this afflicting scene.

☞ The Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity are requested to meet at Mr. WISE's Tavern to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing managers, and making arrangements, for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of the President of the United States.

Public Sales.

To-morrow at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Two pipes of Port Wine on a credit of 120 days, also,

Sugar, Coffee, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine, Brandy, and other wet goods for cash, with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS

without reserve.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

Feb. 4.

THE subscribers have imported in the brig Nancy, from New-Castle, a general assortment of

Earthen Ware;

Together with a small assortment of elegant

Cut and plain Flint Glass, which they mean to dispose of for Cash, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail, at their house in Pitt street, opposite Capt. Jesse Taylor's.

☞ Painting, Gilding, &c. as usual, in all its various branches, and as they have imported paints of the first quality, those who employ them may rely on having their work done in the best manner.

MACLEOD and LUMSDON.

Feb. 4. eptw.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WENT off from me in Richmond, about the beginning of December last, a large yellow complected negro man slave named CAIN, but most commonly called Cook, from his being a cook by trade. He had a note to choose his master, as I was about to sell him, but the note permitted him to pass on that errand no longer than the next day. He is a tall raw boned strong fellow, about thirty years of age, and had beside other cloathing blue planes enough to make him a suit which I had just given him. I purchased him in the year 1791 from Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, jun. of York, where he has a wife, and where I supposed at first he had gone and would return to me after Christmas, but not hearing of him I begin now to think he is passing for a free man and has probably gone to some of the northern states. I will give Ten Dollars reward for him delivered to me here, if taken in this state, or Twenty Dollars if taken in any other state.

RICHARD HANSON.

Virginia, Petersburg, Jan. 18, 1796.

Lime-stone and Lime wanted

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wish to purchase Three Thousand Cubic Feet of Lime-stone, each piece to be not less than two feet by four, nor less than four inches thick—also a quantity not less than Six Thousand Bushels of good unslacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one sixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one sixth by the first of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Those who wish to contract for either or both these articles, will please to send their proposals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the first Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the sellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
G. GILPIN, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. KEITH, }
J. TEMPLEMAN, } Directors at George
T. LEAR, } Town.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new subscription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartshorne,* Treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH.
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLAZIER,

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced business in the back part of the house lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-street, and flatters himself that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee,* late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

A Store-house to Let.

THE subscriber will rent 'till the 14th of November next, the store-house on King-street, corner of Gretter's alley. Wm. HICKMAN.

Poet's Corner.

A SONG,

By the Revd. JAMES HURDIS, D. D. Profeſſor of Poetry in the Univerſity of Oxford.

Can aught be more fair to the eye,
  Than the bluſh of the maidenly year?
Can aught with the orchard bloom vie,
  When in May its ſweet bloſſoms appear?
Can aught like the eglantine pleaſe,
  Or the roſe budding? Tell me, what can?
O thrice more attracting than theſe
  Is the cheek of my ſweet little Anne.

What can charm like the ſpring of the field
  When it trickles tranſparently by?
Or what ſweeter pleaſure can yield
  Than to look on the gems of the ſky?
What can win like the tremulous dew
  Which the zephyrs on goſſamer fan?
O thrice more enchanting to view
  Is the eye of my ſweet little Anne.

Can aught like the morning delight,
  When it dawns toward peaceable day?
Or bewitch like the planet of night
  When ſhe ſteals in good humour away?
Is there aught like the ſweetneſs of eve,
  When ſerene as when nature began,
The ſoft ſun takes his mellow laſt leave?
  Yes, the ſmile of my ſweet little Anne.

Can aught more delicious be nam'd
  Than the exquiſite fruit of the pine?
More inviting can aught be proclaim'd
  Than the elegant bunch of the vine?
Is there aught can in flavour exceed
  Ev'ry beverage precious to man?
O yes, theſe are taſteleſs indeed
  To the kiſs of my ſweet little Anne.

Thrice more than the ſun-ſetting hour,
  Or the dawn of the morning, benign,
More delightful than ſpring's ſweeteſt flow'r.
  Or the mirth-making juice of the vine,
More ſerene than the gems of the ſky,
  And more ſoft than the down of the ſwan,
Is the cheek, is the lip, is the eye,
  Is the ſmile of my ſweet little Anne.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP

JENNETT,

ALEX. NICKLES, MASTER,

Burthen one hundred tons, lying at Ramſay's wharf. Apply to

CLINGMAN & M'GAW.

Alex. Feb. 2.

For Charter,

The Ship ELIZA,

JOHN BORROWDALE, Maſter;

Burthen 3000 barrels. Apply to

Wm. WILSON.

Jan. 25-

For Sale or Freight,

THE SCHOONER

BETSEY,

Burthen 350 barrels, lying at Gilpin's wharf ſhe is well found and ſails faſt. Alſo for ſale on board ſaid veſſel, Cape Wines, Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels, Candles, Chocolate and Aloes in boxes, Sole Leather, Shoes, Duck, India Cotton Sheeting, and Muſlins. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſaid veſſel or cargo may know the terms by applying to the Maſter on board.

For Freight

THE SCHOONER

FELICITY

OF ALEXANDRIA.

SHE is a remarkable fine ſailer, and thoſe who pleaſe to employ her, may depend upon having their buſineſs done with punctuality and diſpatch—For terms, apply to

EPHRAIM WEYLIE.

Alexandria, January 6, '96.

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a ſingle man would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Mandeville and Jameſſon

HAVE for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax ſtreet, the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, for caſh or the uſual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES Of the beſt quality in caſks & bottles;*

Liſbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter caſks*

Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;

Souchong, Hyſon, } *TEAS of different qualities.*

Young Hyſon, Imperial, } *Do. of the beſt do.*

Havannah Segars in boxes;

Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*

Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and alſpice, with a variety of pickles and muſtard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none

Apply who cannot give ſufficient proof of ſobriety and honeſty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Aſſortment of

Mancheſter Goods.

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;

A large, new and elegant aſſortment of

Gilt & plated, burniſhed & common Metal Buttons;

Handſome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worſted Hoſiery:

Theſe, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Seaſon for ſelling is ſomewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Caſh.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this houſe, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional ſupply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 12. 1795.

ANDREW WALES

Takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,
At his BREWERY,
STRONG & SMALL

B E E R.

He has alſo
GRAINS & YEAST
For Sale,
And continues to purchaſe Barley as uſual.

N. B. Hops for ſale by the bag or ſmaller quantity

Alexandria, Dec. 6, '95.

City of Waſhington, January 11, '96.

Wanted

AT the Capitol and Preſident's houſe 120 Good Labourers to be hired by the year. Sixty Dollars per annum and accommodations will be given—the maſters finding them cloaths: if ſick they will be attended by a phyſician at the public expence—no deduction for time on account of ſickneſs; but the labourers muſt not be withdrawn from public employment earlier than the 20th December next.—Wages to be paid quarterly.

For the commr's of the City of Waſhington,
ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Waſhington, and 3 miles from Leeſburgh. This ſituation is in the heart of a fertile and well ſettled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water tranſportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Waſhington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for thoſe who may be diſpoſed to engage in the milling buſineſs.

The above mentioned ſeat is on a never failing Limeſtone ſtream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to reſult from ſo favourable a ſituation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the ſpot.

BURGESS BALL.

A School.

HAVING met with ſatisfactory encouragement ſince the removal of my ſchool from the court houſe of Fauquier, to my retired ſtation in Prince William county, near the Red-houſe; I take occaſion here to expreſs my gratitude to the public for the favours which have been conferred upon, and for the confidence which has been repoſed in me, as a profeſſor in ſo important an office; truſting that, could I ſuppoſe it neceſſary, I might eaſily make it appear, by gentlemen of independence, erudition and candour, who have honored me with their attention at the examinations of my pupils, that preſumptive evidence has been afforded of my having been faithful and ſtrict in the performance of my duty—The preſent vacation will expire about the 20th inſt. when the ſchool will be again open for the reception of ſtudents; and of the branches which I have ſtudied myſelf, I mean to profeſs, if time and the number of claſſics will admit of it, thoſe only with which I have been much delighted, to wit: the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, elementary geometry, trigonometry and practical geometry: but it ſhould be obſerved, that I ſhall teach the ſciences here mentioned in the order in which they ſtand above, it being the order required by the ſyſtems that obtained at Princeton College, when I was there, and which probably are taught there ſtill. Alſo my ſtudents ſhall be exerciſed in writing, reading, public ſpeaking, orthography, the etymologies of Engliſh words derived from the Latin and Greek, and thoſe who may be ſomewhat advanced in the claſſics ſhall be inſtructed in Engliſh grammar, which is the mode adopted at the Princeton College.—On the 15th of June and the 16th of December, my ſchool will be ſubjected to an examination, when gentlemen unbiaſſed, independent, free from faction, and of literary information, will both honor and oblige me by attending. On the days ſubſequent to the examinations, the ſtudents will exhibit in public ſpeaking, and the vacations will enſue immediately: the firſt three weeks, and the ſecond four. The prices of country produce and of commodities in general much inhanced, and the nominal value of money proportionably depreciated, I have determined to raiſe my price of tuition, for the preſent year, from ſix to ſeven pounds per ann. one half to be paid in advance, and the balance at the expiration of the year. Apprehending it might be miſrepreſented to my prejudice, I take the liberty, by way of anticipation, to announce to the public, that having from experience diſcovered that the rewards of teaching afford a very precarious ſubſiſtance, I have reſolved to introduce agriculture upon my farm; but have employed a man to ſuperintend that buſineſs for me; whence I may and do, here pledge my honor, that I will not in conſequence thereof, ſubmit to any diverſion of attention from my ſchool—inaſmuch as from a particular fondneſs of claſſical ſtudies, notwithſtanding the diſſuaſions of ſome connections and friends, I attached myſelf at an early period of life to the profeſſion in which I have embarked, conceiving it to be both honorable and eminently important to mankind; The public may rationally conclude that I ſhall continue in the proſecution of it, probably throughout life, and where I now am, let my encouragement be great or ſmall. Various decent and reputable families in the neighborhood, and particularly ſide of the Broad-Run, have prepared for they on my reception of boarders, whom they will accommodate upon the moſt reaſonable terms that can be expected. The period for which Mr. Thomas Ruſſel and myſelf contracted to take boarders in co-partnerſhip being now at an end, I ſhall undertake to accommodate a few upon my own footing, at the rate of eighteen pounds per annum, excluſive of bedding, and mending, except that of ſtockings; one half to be paid in advance, and the reſidue at the concluſion of the year. The morals of the youths ſhall be ſtrictly overlooked, and thoſe who may live with me, ſhall whilſt the length of the nights will admit of it, be obliged to attend to their ſtudies by candle-light.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1796.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kind of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tins old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bits ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

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ALEXAND

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and Andrews, J
and Walker, F
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T. Robert
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THE Store
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